

No. 7.

REVISIONAL SERIES

OF

# Standardised Questions

IN

MERIT  
HISTORY

*Carefully collated and classified from the  
Education Department's Official Questions  
for the Years 1912 to 1922 inclusive.*

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## *Introductory Note*

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*In these booklets "STANDARDISED QUESTIONS," we have carefully collected and classified the whole of the questions that have been set, in all subjects, 1912 to 1922 inclusive.*

*The young teacher will thus find a ready means of comparing his work with the standard set by the various District Inspectors during ten years; the more experienced teacher will have at hand the means of utilising the M.C. and Q.C. papers throughout the year.*

*If the booklets serve to lighten the teacher's load we are well repaid.*



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# HISTORY

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## MERIT CERTIFICATE

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*Simple Studies in British History*

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*Questions are arranged in the order of the  
Chapters from which they are given.*

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# HISTORY

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## SECTION "A."—COURSE OF GRADE V.

### CHAPTERS I. AND II.

1. —

(a) During what period did the Romans rule Britain?

(b) Name some benefits of this rule to Britain. (1912)

2. What people settled in Britain after the Romans left? What do you know of their religion? Who taught them Christianity? (1920)

—[2 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

3. Explain clearly how the face of Britain was changed by the Romans. (1920) —[4 marks]

4. Give some reasons why the Roman soldiers found it easy to conquer the Britons. (1922)

5. Why did Julius Caesar take an army over to Britain if he did not mean to conquer it? (1922)

### CHAPTER III.

1. Narrate the events that led to the sending of Augustine to England. (1922)

2. If the Britons became Christians under the Romans why was Augustine sent over to England in 597 A.D. to teach Christianity? (1922)

### CHAPTER IV.

1. Mention some facts which prove that Alfred the Great justly deserved his title—"The Great." (1912)

2. Write an account of the steps taken by Alfred the Great to give justice to his people and to educate them. (1913) —[4 marks]



3. State four important facts which show that King Alfred justly earned his title—"The Great." (1916) —[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

4. Show how Alfred the Great helped to unite England into one nation. (1920) —[4 marks]

5. Show how King Alfred earned the title of "Great." (1920) —[4 marks]

6. Tell what you know of Alfred the Great. (1922)

#### CHAPTER V.

1. On what grounds did William I. claim the throne of England? (1916) —[4 marks]

2. Tell how King William I. earned the title of "Conqueror." (1920) —[4 marks]

3. Tell how William the Conqueror kept down the power of the barons and won the favor of the English people. (1920) —[4 marks]

4. What was William the Conqueror's plan for keeping his newly-conquered country in order? (1922)

#### CHAPTER VI.

1. Explain clearly the cause of the quarrel between a'Becket and Henry II. (1912)

2. Explain clearly the matter over which Henry II. and a'Becket could not agree when a'Becket became the champion of the Church against Henry II. Why did the people side with a'Becket? (1916) —[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

#### CHAPTER VII.

1.—

(a) What were the Crusades?

(b) Give an account of Richard I. as a Crusader. (1912)



2.—

- (a) Name two English Kings who were Crusaders.
- (b) Describe what good came of The Crusades. (1913) —[1 + 3 = 4 marks]
3. What events brought about the Wars of the Crusades. (1920) —[4 marks]
4. State all you know about any one of the Crusades. What good results followed from the Crusades? (1922)

### CHAPTER VIII.

1. Write an account of Stephen Langton, stating what he did to help in securing their rights to the English people. (1913) —[4 marks]
2. By what right did the barons take up arms against King John? (1920) —[4 marks]
3. Show how the wicked tyranny of King John helped to unite the Norman and Saxon races. (1920) —[4 marks]
4. Show how King John set the people of England against him. (1922)
5. Which do you consider the most important provision of Magna Carta? Tell all you know about it. (1922)

### CHAPTER IX.

1. Describe when and under what circumstances Wales was made a part of England. (1913) —[4 marks]
2. Give an account of the conflict which was carried on between England and Wales just before the birth of the first Prince of Wales. (1920) —[4 marks]

### CHAPTER X.

1. Explain clearly why the Parliament of Edward I. in 1295 is called the "First true Parliament." (1912)



2.—

- (a) What important event happened in 1295?  
(b) Describe how this event made it easier for the English people to obtain justice.  
(1913) —[1 + 3 = 4 marks]

3. What do you know of the First Parliament of Edward the First? (1922)

#### CHAPTER XI.

1.—

- (a) Who were the leaders in the Battle of Bannockburn?  
(b) What circumstances led up to this battle?  
(1912)

2. Name two men who helped to free Scotland from the English rule, and write a short account of each. (1913) —[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

3. Tell the story of the Battle of Bannockburn. (1922)

4. State the events which led up to the Battle of Bannockburn. (1920) —[4 marks]

#### CHAPTER XII.

1.—

- (a) Who was the Black Prince, and why was he so called?  
(b) Name two of the deeds which made him famous. (1913) —[3 + 1 = 4 marks]

2. Describe briefly two important events with which the Black Prince was connected in the Hundred Years' War. (1916)  
—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

1. State an important fact about each of the following:—

- (a) Caxton.  
(b) Stephen Langton.

How did these men benefit future generations?  
(1916) —[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]



2. Write brief notes upon—  
Caxton,  
Hereward,  
Simon de Montfort,  
Agricola. (1922)

### WAR HISTORY.

1. Explain why England entered into the Great War. (1920) —[4 marks]
2. Give an account of any one of the notable deeds of the Australians in the Great War. (1922)
3. State reasons for the Roman invasion of Britain and for the return of the Romans to Rome. (1920) —[2 + 2 = 4 marks]
4. Give an account of the Australian soldiers in Gallipoli. (1920) —[4 marks]
5. Describe the landing at Anzac Cove. (1922)

### AUSTRALIAN HISTORY.

1. State briefly the difficulties encountered by Edward John Eyre in his longest Australian Journey. (1912)
2. Give a brief account of the exploration work of Sir John Forrest. (1912)
3. Give a brief account of the overland journey taken by Leichardt to the military station at Port Essington, in 1844-1845. (1912)
4. What do you consider the chief work accomplished by Edward John Eyre? (1912)
5. Draw a rough sketch map showing Hume and Hovell's journey and mark on it three places discovered by them. (1913) —[4 marks]
6. Write down four of the following places, and give the names of the discoverers of each of the four:—Roper River, Swan Hill, Broken Hill, Loddon, Australian Alps, Grampians, Burdekin River. (1916) —[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]



7.—

(a) Describe or show by means of a sketch the route taken by John and Alexander Forrest.

(b) Of what value was the work done by the expedition? (1916)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

8. In Sturt's attempt to reach the center of Australia—

(a) Name his starting point.

(b) What difficulties were encountered?

(c) How long did the journey take?

(d) Name two discoveries he made. (1916)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

9. Give a brief account of any two of the following:—Mr. Baxter, Mr. Strezlecki, Mr. Poole, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Hume. (1916)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

10. Give an account of the exploration work done by the Forrest Brothers. (1920)

—[4 marks]

11. Sketch a map and show with a dotted line the journey taken by Leichardt from the Darling Downs to Port Essington. Name on the map two rivers which Leichardt saw. (1920)

—[2 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

12. Name two rivers and two mountains discovered and named by Major Mitchell during his journey from the Murray River to Portland Bay. (1920)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

13. Where did Hume and Hovell commence their journey? How far south did they go? Name a river and a mountain in Victoria discovered by them. (1920)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

14. Describe any one of Leichardt's journeys. (1922)

15. Tell what you know about the exploration of Gippsland. (1922)

16. Draw a rough sketch map showing the route taken by Sturt in his attempt to reach the center of Australia, and mark on it four places discovered and named by him. (1913)

—[4 marks]



## TIME LINES.

1. Draw on a time-line and place on it in proper order—Battle of Bannockburn, Magna Carta, Departure of the Romans, Death of Thomas Beckett. Write a brief account of Thomas Beckett, or of one of the events named. (1913)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

2. Place on a time-line with dates:—The First Parliament, Battle of Bannockburn, First book printed in England, Battle of Hastings. (1916)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

3.—

(a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order:—Battle of Cressy; First Printing Press in England; The First Parliament of Edward I.; Romans leave Britain.

(b) Write a brief note on two of these events. (1920)

—[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks]

4.—

(a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order:—Magna Carta; Battle of Bannockburn; Battle of Hastings; Arrival in England of St. Augustine.

(b) Write a brief note on two of these events. (1920)

—[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks]

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## SECTION "B."—COURSE OF GRADE VI.

### CHAPTER XIV.

1.—

(a) Name two great seamen who took part in the defeat of the Armada.

(b) Give some results of the new sea power gained by England after the defeat of the Armada. (1913)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]



2. Give four results that followed from the victory of English seamen over the Spanish Armada. (1921) —[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

3. Give four causes for the quarrel between England and Spain during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. (1921) —[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

#### CHAPTER XV.

1. Describe the first journey of the Puritans to America, giving the date. (1921)  
—[3 + 1 = 4 marks]

#### CHAPTER XVI.

1.—

(a) Describe Cromwell's Ironsides.

(b) Give the names of two battles they won. (1913) —[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

2. Explain how the tyranny of the Stuarts led to Civil war in 1642. (1917) —[4 marks]

3. Name four Puritan leaders who resisted the tyranny of Charles I. Write a short note on each. (1921) —[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

4. Write brief notes on—Cavaliers, Ironsides. (1921) —[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

5. Give four reasons for the nation taking up arms against Charles I. in the Civil War. (1921)  
—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

#### CHAPTER XVII.

1. Explain how the tyranny of the Stuarts ended with the Declaration of Right. (1917)  
—[4 marks]

2. Name four acts of tyranny on the part of the Stuart kings that brought about the Revolution of 1688. (1921) —[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

1. Give a short account of the "Relief of Lucknow." (1913) —[4 marks]



2. Show how Clive checked the plans of Duplex.  
(1913) —[4 marks]

3. Write a brief note on each of the following:—  
Robert Clive, Suraj-ud-Doula, Duplex, Warren  
Hastings. (1921) —[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

#### CHAPTER XIX.

1. Show how England helped the American colonists against the French in the Seven Years' War.  
(1913) —[4 marks]

#### CHAPTER XX.

1. What mistakes by the British Government brought about the War of American Independence?  
(1917) —[4 marks]

2. Give a short account of George Washington and the part he played in the War of Independence.  
(1921) —[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

#### CHAPTER XXI.

1. When, where, by whom, and under what circumstances was the following message first sent:—  
"England expects every man will do his duty."  
(1913) —[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

2. Who won the Battle of Trafalgar? Where was it fought? Why was the victory so important?  
(1917) —[1 + 1 + 2 = 4 marks]

3. Give four reasons why the nation admired and loved Nelson. (1921)  
—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

4. Name, in order, the four important sea fights won by Nelson, giving a short note on each. (1921)  
—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

1. State a few examples which show "The rise of the people to power in the reign of Queen Victoria." (1913) —[4 marks]



2. Explain what was done and by whom during the reign of Queen Victoria to make life brighter for the children of the poor. (1917)

—[4 marks]

3. Show how the dear loaf in England led to Free Trade in corn. (1917)

—[4 marks]

4. Name four ways in which Queen Victoria tried to improve the condition of her people. (1921)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

### AUSTRALIAN HISTORY.

1.—

(a) Name two places where gold was discovered early in the history of Victoria.

(b) What effect had this discovery on trade generally. (1913)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

2. Give a fairly full account of the founding of any one of the Australian States. (1913)

—[4 marks]

3. Give a brief account of the early settlements in Tasmania. (1917)

—[4 marks]

4. Name the first three places where gold was discovered in Victoria. What effect had these discoveries on farm work and shipping? (1917)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

5. On a sketch-map show the exploration carried out by Bass and Flinders. (1921)

—[4 marks]

6. On a sketch-map trace the route taken by Hume and Hovell in their overland journey. (1921)

—[4 marks]

### TIME LINES.

1. Draw a time-line and place in proper order—Battle of Waterloo, Battle of Plassey, Indian Mutiny, and the Revolution. (1913)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]



2.—

(a) Draw a time-line, and mark on it in historical order—The English Revolution; The Pilgrim Fathers sailing to America; The Battle of Trafalgar; The Declaration of American Independence. (1917)

(b) Write a brief note on two of these events.  
—[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks]

3.—

(a) Draw a time-line, and mark on it in historical order—Indian Mutiny, Battle of Naseby, Battle of Waterloo, Battle of Plassey.

(b) Write a brief note on two of these events.  
(1917) —[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks]

4. On a time-line show position, with dates, of Capture of Quebec, Beginning of the War of Independence, Plassey, Indian Mutiny. (1921)  
—[ $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4$  marks]

5. On a time-line arrange in order with dates—The Great War, Waterloo, Indian Mutiny, Trafalgar. (1921)  
—[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 4$  marks]

## SIMPLE STUDIES, PART I.—GRADE VII.

### CHAPTERS I. AND II.

1. What is meant by "Trial by Jury"? (1912)

2. Show how a Town Council at the present time resembles, and differs from, a Village Assembly of Saxon times. (1914) —[ $2 + 2 = 4$  marks]

3.—

(a) What classes of people met in the Witenagemote?

(b) What business did they attend to? (1916)  
—[ $2 + 2 = 4$  marks]

4. In what way did a village meeting in Saxon times resemble a Town Council of to-day? Show the important difference between them. (1920)  
—[ $2 + 2 = 4$  marks]



5. What is an institution? Describe one of the Saxon institutions. (1922)

### CHAPTER III.

1. —

(a) What was Feudalism?

(b) What was the essential difference between Feudalism under William I. and that which existed in the time of the Saxons? (1912)

2. What change did William I. make in Saxon Feudalism? State how the nation benefited by this change. (1913) —[4 marks]

3. In what respects did the Feudal System under William I. resemble Saxon Feudalism, and in what respects did they differ? (1914)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

4.—

(a) What change did William I. introduce into the Saxon form of Feudalism?

(b) What was his reason for making this change? (1916)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

5. What is meant by Feudalism? What important change was introduced into Feudalism by William the Conqueror? (1920)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

### CHAPTER V.

1.—

(a) Name "The Three Great Powers" of the Norman period.

(b) How did the Norman Kings check the tyranny of the Barons? (1912)

2. Show the influence of the Clergy in Norman times on any two of the following:—

(a) The Criminal Law.

(b) The life of the villeins.

(c) Education.

(d) War. (1916)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]



3. Tell how the three great ruling powers—King, Clergy, and Nobles—acted as checks upon one another. (1920) —[4 marks]

## CHAPTER VI.

1. State any provisions of Magna Carta which directly benefited the villeins.

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

2. In signing Magna Carta, King John made certain promises. State those promises which prepared the way for Trial by Jury in the form which we now use. (1914) —[4 marks]

3. Show how Magna Carta made it easier to get justice. (1916) —[4 marks]

4.—

- (a) What is meant by "Trial by Jury"?

- (b) Show why this form of trial followed from the promises made by King John in Magna Carta. (1918)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

5. Show how, in Magna Carta, "no taxation without the consent of the Great Council" grew into "the power of the purse." (1920) —[4 marks]

## CHAPTER VIII.

1.—

- (a) Explain "Parliament's Power over the Purse."

- (b) How did the exercise of this power by Parliament help to obtain good government for England? (1912)

2.—

- (a) What classes of people met in "The Great Council"?

- (b) What was Simon de Montfort's plan for governing England? (1912)

3. "Edward I. completed the work begun by Simon de Montfort." What was this work, and how did Edward I. complete it? (1913) —[4 marks]



4. Describe the means by which Parliament managed to get more and more power in the reigns of the three Edwards. (1914) —[4 marks]

5. Explain how Parliament's power over the purse acted as a check on the unconstitutional acts of Sovereigns. Give an example. (1918)  
—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

6.—

(a) What wrong acts of Henry III. made Simon de Montfort take the part of the people against the King?

(b) What was Simon de Montfort's greatest work? (1918)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

7. Explain how the position of the labourer was improved in the Fourteenth Century. (1918)  
—[4 marks]

8. Show how the people of England, headed by Simon de Montfort, resolved to have the Great Charter obeyed by the King. (1920)  
—[4 marks]

9. Show how Edward I. completed the work of reform that was begun by Simon de Montfort. (1920)  
—[4 marks]

10. Give an account of a reform measure secured in the reign of Edward I. (1922)

11. Show how the clergy in the Middle Ages encouraged learning. (1922)

## CHAPTER X.

1.—

(a) Name the three chief battles of the "Hundred Years' War."

(b) How did this war affect the power of the Barons? (1912)

2. State the causes of the Hundred Years' War. (1914) —[4 marks]



3.—

(a) Give two excuses for the English beginning the Hundred Years' War.

(b) Name two important battles fought. (1916)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

4. Give two excuses made by England for beginning the Hundred Years' War. (1920)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

5. Tell how during the Hundred Years' War the Feudal System was being broken up. (1920)

—[4 marks]

### CHAPTERS XI. AND XII.

1. Give the chief reason for the "Decay of the Baronage." (1912)

2. Tell how the Decay of the Baronage was caused, and how this left the people face to face with a Despotic King. (1916)

—[4 marks]

3.—

(a) Give two causes which helped to bring about the decay of the Baronage.

(b) How did the Decay of the Baronage affect the rule of the Tudor Sovereigns? (1918)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

4. Give the cause of the Decay of the Baronage. (1922)

### CHAPTER XIII.

1. Show how the Hundred Years' War broke up the "Feudal System" and brought about "The Rise of Absolute Monarchy." (1914)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

2. Give two reasons for the "Rise of Absolute Monarchy." (1920)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

### CHAPTER XVII.

1.—

(a) Show how the Empire of the Sea passed from Spain to England.



(b) Show how this new Sea Power affected the growth of the British Empire. (1914)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

2. In whose reign did England become mistress of the seas?

Name a great sailor, and say what he did to increase England's sea power. (1916)

—[1 + 1 + 2 = 4 marks]

3.—

(a) Explain how "Voyages of Discovery" helped to make England Mistress of the Seas.

(b) Give some results following from the growth of England's sea power. (1918)

—[1 + 2 = 4 marks]

4. Show how England's trade and territory expanded with the growth of sea power. (1920)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

5. Name two sailors who helped to make England Mistress of the Seas. Give an account of one of the sailors. (1920)

—[1 + 1 + 2 = 4 marks]

6. Tell the story of the Armada. (1922)

## CHAPTER XVIII.

1. Show how religious persecution helped, in the Seventeenth Century, in the founding of British Colonies. (1912)

2. Describe how the colony of Virginia was settled, stating the circumstances which led up to its settlement. (1913)

—[4 marks]

3. Show how love of adventure and religious persecution helped the expansion of England in the Seventeenth Century. (1916)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks]

## WAR HISTORY.

1. Describe the various uses of aeroplanes in the Great War. (1918)

—[4 marks]



2. Give reasons why Britain went to war against Germany in 1914. (1918) —[4 marks]

3. Give an account of the first rush, in the Great War, of the German army towards Paris. (1920) —[4 marks]

4. Which do you consider the most notable deed of the Australians in the Great War? Why? Give an account of it. (1922)

### CIVICS.

1. Explain clearly how the will of the people of Victoria becomes Law. (1912)

2.—

(a) Describe briefly how laws are made in Australia.

(b) In which Parliament are laws made to secure the defence of Australia? (1912)

3.—

(a) Give the names of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, and the Premier of Victoria.

(b) Describe the work of government undertaken by the Commonwealth Parliament. (1913) —[1 + 3 = 4 marks]

4. Trace the stages a Bill goes through in the Federal Parliament to become Law or an Act of Parliament. (1914) —[4 marks]

5. Explain briefly the following terms:—

(a) Representative Government.

(b) Local Government.

(c) State Government.

(d) Federal Government. (1914)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks]

6. Answer one only of the following:—

(a) What matters engage the attention of the local government?

(b) State what you know of the part taken by the Commonwealth in defence of the Empire.



- (c) Explain what the Federal bond in Australia really means. (1916)

—[4 marks]

7. Answer one only of the following:—

- (a) What is the meaning of "matters in common concern" to the States? Give examples.

- (b) State briefly the work of the Legislative, the Judiciary, and the Executive.

- (c) Describe a man who is a good citizen. (1916)

—[4 marks]

8. Answer one only of the following:—

- (a) Explain how the will of the people in Victoria becomes law.

- (b) Tell what the Australian Navy has done in connexion with the present war.

- (c) Mention some of the duties of a citizen in connexion with the present war. (1918)

—[4 marks]

9. Answer one only of the following:—

- (a) Explain the terms (i) Representative Government, (ii) The Franchise.

- (b) Give an account of Red Cross Societies and their work.

- (c) What "matters of common concern" to Australia are attended to by the Commonwealth Government? (1918)

—[4 marks]

10

What is meant by Local Government?  
Mention the duties which are attended to.

11. Describe the duties of a municipal council. State the name of the municipality in which you live. (1922)

12. Give some reasons why the Postal Department is under the control of the Federal Government and not under the separate State Governments. (1922)



## TIME-LINES.

1. (a) Draw a time-line and place on it in proper order—Drake's Voyage Round the World, Battle of Agincourt, Death of De Montfort, Magna Carta. (1913)

2. Place on a time-line, with dates of any two—The Model Parliament of Edward I.; Battle of Hastings; Battle of Agincourt; Queen Elizabeth's Reign. (1914) —[4 marks]

3.—

(a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order—The Black Death; Battle of Cressy; Magna Carta; Parliament of Edward I.

(b) Write a brief note on two of these events. (1918) —[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks]

4.—

(a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order:—The Black Death; Norman Invasion; Battle of Sluys; The Mayflower sails to New England.

(b) Write a brief note on two of these events. (1920) —[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks]

5.—

(a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order—The Hundred Years' War; Arrival of William the Conqueror; Model Parliament of Edward I.; Signing of Magna Carta.

(b) Write a brief note on two of these events. (1920) —[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks]

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## COURSE OF GRADE VIII.

### CHAPTER XIX.

1.—

(a) What is meant by the Stuart tyranny?

(b) Give an example. (1912.)



2.—Briefly explain the various devices and tricks practised by the Stuarts for raising money. (1913.)  
—[4 marks.]

3.—What was the purpose of James II. in issuing a Declaration of Indulgence, and show how its issue led to the trial of the Seven Bishops? (1914.)  
—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

4.—Give an instance showing how Parliament, in the time of the Stuarts, made use of "the power of the purse" to check the despotic acts of the kings. (1914.)  
—[4 marks.]

5.—  
(a) What did the 1628 Parliament aim at in drawing up the Petition of Right?  
(b) What effect had the Petition of Right on the King? (1915.)  
—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

6.—  
(a) What was the Grand Remonstrance?  
(b) Show why the Grand Remonstrance was followed by the great Civil War. (1915.)  
—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

7.—  
(a) Why was "the power of the purse" so often used by Parliament in the time of the Stuarts?  
(b) Show how Parliament used this power to punish two men—William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford. (1916.)  
—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

8.—In ruling without Parliament, Charles I. received great help from two men. Name these two men, and state what help each gave Charles I. (1917.)  
—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

9.—How did the "Belief in the Divine Right of Kings" cause the Stuarts to interfere with British justice? Give two examples. (1918.)  
—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]



10.—Explain how religious persecution in England helped to form the Puritan Settlement in New England in America. (1918.) —[4 marks.]

11.—Explain how the Stuart tyranny brought about the Civil War. (1919.) —[4 marks.]

12.—Give a brief account of two unjust methods employed by the Stuarts for obtaining money. (1919.) —[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

13.—What use did Parliament make of "the power of the purse" in order to force Charles I. to rule justly? (1919.) —[4 marks.]

14.—Mention the devices and tricks resorted to by the Stuarts in order that they might rule without Parliament. (1920.) —[4 marks.]

15.—Explain how Laud and Strafford helped Charles I. to play the tyrant. (1920.) —[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

16.—Show how the Declaration of Indulgence was followed by the trial of the Seven Bishops. (1920.) —[4 marks.]

17.—Tell what you know about—

(a) The Petition of Right.

(b) The Declaration of Right.

Give dates. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

18.—Give four reasons why the Tudor tyranny was allowed, though the Stuart tyranny was resisted. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

19.—Write a brief note on each of the following:—Archbishop Laud, Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Sir John Elliot, Oliver Cromwell. (1921)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

20.—Give four reasons for the growth of the King's power in the seventeenth century. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

21.—If Charles I. really wanted money to build a navy, why was he wrong in putting on the Ship Money Tax? (1922.)



## CHAPTER XX.

1.—

(a) What was the tax called "Ship Money"?

(b) Why did John Hampden refuse to pay this tax? (1912.)

2.—In whose reign, and why, was John Bunyan put in prison? How long did he remain there, and how did he employ his time? (1914.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

3.—What actions of John Hampden make us regard him as a good citizen and a patriot? (1917.)

—[4 marks.]

4.—

(a) Give a brief account of John Milton.

(b) How did Milton show that he was on Cromwell's side and against the Stuarts? (1918.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

5.—Write a brief account of the patriotic work of each of the following:—

(a) John Bunyan.

(b) Wilberforce. (1919.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

6.—State briefly the career of John Hampden as

(a) a patriot.

(b) a soldier. (1919.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

7.—Describe how Bunyan suffered in order to obtain freedom of worship. (1920.)

—[4 marks.]

8.—Tell how Milton used his pen to fight for the liberties of England. (1920.)

—[4 marks.]

9.—Write a brief note on each of the following:—John Hampden, John Milton, John Pym, John Bunyan. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

10.—Give an account of Milton and his fight against tyranny. (1922.)



## CHAPTER XXI.

1.—State four important facts about Oliver Cromwell. (1914.) [4 marks.]

2.—Give two reasons why Oliver Cromwell's rule is known as "The Puritan Tyranny." (1915.)  
—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

3.—What use did Oliver Cromwell make of the Puritan Army—

(a) Before the execution of Charles I.?

(b) After the execution of Charles I.?

(1916.) —[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

4.—What do you know of England's sea-power under Cromwell's rule? (1919.)  
—[4 marks.]

5.—Explain why the Puritan Rule in Cromwell's time failed to satisfy England. (1919.)  
—[4 marks.]

## CHAPTER XXII.

1.—Explain, by reference to the Treaty of Dover, how Charles II. sold England to the French King. (1916.)  
—[4 marks.]

2.—Narrate the events that led to the Restoration. (1922.)

## CHAPTER XXIII.

1.—Show how the Declaration of Right helped England to become a Limited Monarchy. (1912.)

2.—

(a) Give the date of the "Act of Union."

(b) What did Scotland gain by this Act? (1912.)

3.—Explain fully the following:—"It is under this Act of Settlement (1701) that our present king, George V., occupies the throne." (1914.)  
—[4 marks.]



4.—Show how at the accession to the throne of William and Mary the government of England became a Limited Monarchy. (1915.)

—[4 marks.]

5.—

(a) Why did England wish for union with Scotland in 1707?

(b) What induced the Scotch people to consent to the union? (1919.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

6.—How did the Act of Union affect Scottish trade and the Scottish Parliament? (1920.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

7.—What great change was made in the Government of England by the Revolution of 1688? Give reasons for your answer. (1922.)

8.—What were the provisions of the Act of Union (England and Scotland). (1922.)

#### CHAPTER XXIV.

1.—Give a brief account of the following:—

(a) "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

(b) "Battle of Culloden Moor." (1912.)

2.—What was the Hanoverian Succession, and how was it brought about? (1913.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

3.—Give the date and a brief account of the rebellion which ended in the Battle of Sheriffmuir. (1915.)

—[1 + 3 = 4 marks.]

4.—Write a brief account of "The Fifteen," "The Forty Five." (1921.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

5.—Tell what you know about "The Fifteen." (1922.)

#### CHAPTER XXV.

1.—

(a) Name two battles won by England during the Seven Years' War.

(b) What part did William Pitt take in the Seven Years' War? (1919.)



2.—Give four reasons for the quarrel between England and France in the eighteenth century. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

3.—Give four reasons why William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, was so successful as a statesman. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

#### CHAPTER XXVI.

1.—

(a) Describe briefly the general condition of the laborer in the eighteenth century.

(b) What means have since been taken by the Government to improve this condition?

(1915.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

2.—How did the preaching of Whitfield and Wesley bring about an improvement in the conditions under which the poor lived in the eighteenth century? (1919.)

3.—Show how the laborer in the eighteenth century was starved in body and mind. (1922.)

#### CHAPTER XXVII.

1.—What did the American colonists mean by "no taxation without representation?" (1912.)

2.—State briefly the causes of the American War of Independence. Do you think the American colonists were right in opposing the mother country? Give a reason for your answer. (1912.)

3.—"In 1764, the American colonies were loyal to England; in 1776, they hauled down the British flag." Explain how this change of feeling in the American colonists was caused. (1916.)

—[4 marks.]

4.—Explain how Britain was dragged into the war with America by George III. (1917.)

—[4 marks.]

5.—Explain how Britain was dragged into the War of American Independence by George III. (1918.)

—[4 marks.]

6.—What action on the part of Britain caused the American colonists to protest that they would have no taxation without representation? (1919.)

—[4 marks.]



7.—What is the feeling of Britons to-day about the War of American Independence? (1919.)

—[4 marks.]

8.—On a map of North America show four places that became famous in the War of American Independence. (1922.)

### CHAPTERS XXVIII. AND XXIX.

1.—Between whom was the Peninsular War fought? Gives the names of two generals who took part in it, two battles, and the result of each. (1913.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

2.—Explain how Nelson spoiled Napoleon's plan for the "Invasion of Britain." (1915.)

—[4 marks.]

3.—Show how Napoleon tried to ruin Britain by issuing the Berlin Decree. (1918.)

—[4 marks.]

4.—Explain how Nelson spoiled Napoleon's plan for the invasion of England. (1919.)

—[4 marks.]

5.—Write a short note on each of the following:—William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, John Wesley, George Washington, Napoleon Buonaparte. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

6.—On a map show Corunna, Torres Vedras, Salamanca, Toulouse. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

### CHAPTER XXX.

1.—Give a brief outline of the great work effected by Clarkson and Wilberforce. (1912.)

2.—

(a) In what way was England in the early part of the nineteenth century connected with the slave trade?

(b) How did the passing of the 1832 Reform Bill help to abolish slavery? (1914.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

3.—Give an account of the efforts which helped to bring about the abolition of slavery. (1918.)

—[4 marks.]



4.—In what countries were the slaves that were set free by England's Abolition of Slavery Act? (1922.)

#### CHAPTER XXXI.

1.—Explain how Sir Richard Arkwright and James Watt helped to change England from a nation of farmers and traders into a great manufacturing country. (1919.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

2.—Give an account of the introduction of railways. (1922.)

#### CHAPTER XXXII.

Name and describe some event that happened in the reign of Edward VII. (1922.)

#### CIVICS.

1.—What is the duty of jurymen in a trial? (1912.)

2.—

(a) What are taxes?

(b) Give examples of direct and indirect taxes. (1912.)

3.—

(a) What do you understand by the "compulsory military training of junior cadets?"

(b) Why should a good citizen cheerfully submit to such training? (1913.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

4.—Answer fully one only of the following:—

(a) Explain the methods adopted by the local and Federal Governments to safe-guard the health of the people.

(b) State the necessity for "free and compulsory" education in a country where all adults have "the vote."

(c) State the object of the Government in opening Post Offices and Railways throughout the country. (1914.)

—[4 marks.]



5.—Answer fully one only of the following:—

- (a) State the means taken by the Government to maintain public order.
- (b) Explain clearly how the Government obtains money to pay for public works (telegraph lines, etc.).
- (c) Show how good citizenship means "consideration for others." (1914.)

—[4 marks.]

6.—Answer one only of the following:—

- (a) What good should we derive from the celebration of Empire Day?
- (b) What is meant by direct and indirect taxes? Give an example of each.
- (c) What is "our duty to society?" (1915.)

—[4 marks.]

7.—Answer one only of the following:—

- (a) Show how "Government keeps order, prevents crime, makes law prevail over lawlessness."
- (b) The Stuart kings denied their subjects much of the liberty we now enjoy. Give two examples of this liberty.
- (c) Explain clearly how the Post Office is the great servant of trade and commerce.

(1915.)

—[4 marks.]

8.—Answer one only of the following:—

- (a) Explain how direct and indirect taxes are levied.
- (b) What do you understand by political equality?
- (c) Why is it the duty of all to contribute to a patriotic fund? (1916.)

—[4 marks.]

9.—Answer one only of the following:—

- (a) Mention some benefits we enjoy in return for taxes paid.
- (b) By referring to the present war, show how our duty to society extends beyond our immediate neighborhood.
- (c) What methods are adopted by the Government for preventing disease and the spread of disease? (1918.)

—[4 marks.]



10.—Answer one only of the following:—

- (a) What are the objects of Pure Food Acts?
- (b) Give reasons why Australia sent soldiers to help Britain in the present war.
- (c) State the advantages of having the railways in Australia owned by the Government rather than by private companies. (1918.)

—[4 marks.]

11.—Answer one of the following:—

- (a) What methods did the Government adopt early this year to prevent the spread of pneumonic influenza?
- (b) Explain the difference between direct and indirect taxation. Give examples of each.
- (c) What duties were performed by the British Navy during the Great War? (1919.)

—[4 marks.]

12.—Answer fully one only of the following:—

- (a) Give reasons why the State makes education free and compulsory.
- (b) What duties does a policeman perform for society?
- (c) What do you understand by protection and free trade? (1919.)

—[4 marks.]

13.—What matters were discussed at the Imperial Conference of 1902? (1920.)

—[4 marks.]

14.—Answer one only of the following:—

- (a) Explain how the Commonwealth Government tries to prevent infectious diseases from coming into Australia.
- (b) Explain how the Government keeps order, prevents crime, and makes law prevail over lawlessness.
- (c) Why did Australia help Britain in the Great War? (1920.)

—[4 marks.]

15.—Write a brief note on the government of a town, a shire, a state, a commonwealth. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]



16.—Give two rights that a citizen has and two responsibilities that follow from these. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

17.—Write a brief note on each of the following:  
—The policeman, the law-courts, the jury, the judge. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

18.—Give four reasons why we should take care of public property. (1921.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

19.—Why is it necessary that a State should provide for the education of its people? Give as full an answer as you can. (1922.)

20.—How is the national debt caused and how is it paid off? (1922.)

21.—Name four of the taxes a business man in Melbourne has to pay, and state why he has to pay these taxes. (1922.)

### TIME LINES.

1.—Place on a time-line with dates of any two—  
The Rising of the 'Forty-five; the Union of the Parliaments of England and Scotland; the Restoration of Monarchy; Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies. (1914.)

—[4 marks.]

2.—Draw a time-line and place on it in proper order—The Revolution, Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies, The Seven Years' War, The Restoration. (1913.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]

3.—Place on a time-line, with dates of any two—  
The Abolition of Slavery; Battle of Waterloo; The Restoration of Monarchy; The Seven Years' War. (1914.)

—[2 + 2 = 4 marks.]

4.—Arrange on a time-line, with dates, the following:—Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies, The Declaration of Right, Battle of Waterloo, the Seven Years' War. (1915.)

—[1 + 1 + 1 + 1 = 4 marks.]



5.—

- (a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order—Declaration of American Independence; Battle of Waterloo; Union of England and Scotland; The Restoration.
- (b) Write a brief note on two of these events. (1918.)

—[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks.]

6.—

- (a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order—The Seven Years' War; The Abolition of Slavery; The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England; The Restoration of Monarchy.
- (b) Write a brief note on two of these events. (1918.)

—[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks.]

7.—

- (a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order—Declaration of American Independence; The English Revolution; The Rising of the 'Fifteen; The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in America.
- (b) Write a brief note on two of these events. (1919.)

—[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks.]

8.—

- (a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order—Battle of Trafalgar; Battle of Waterloo; The Union of England and Scotland; The Seven Years' War.
- (b) Write a brief note on two of these events. (1919.)

—[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks.]

9.—

- (a) Draw a time-line and mark on it in historical order—Seven Years' War; The Restoration; The English Revolution; Battle of Waterloo.
- (b) Give a brief account of any two of these events. (1920.)

—[ $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 + 1 \times 2 = 4$  marks.]



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